NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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REMARKS ON VEGETATION, &c.

TO PRODUCE SEEDS EARLY IN THE SEASON.—Those plants, which are required to yield a forward crop, as the peas and beans of our gardens, may be sown before the commencement of winter, either in natural ground, as in the cultivation of wheat, or in situations sheltered from the cold winds of winter. Or they may be sown very early in the spring, and very thick in hot-houses, or under hot bed frames, or under warm walls, and be transplanted, when they are one or two inches high, into the natural ground, at due distances, when the weather is milder, and the plants are become hardier.

When young plants of any kind are transplanted, the ground should be fresh dug, as their expeditious growth depends so much on the atmospheric air being buried in the pores or interstices of the earth, by the production of carbonic and nitrous acids and ammonia, and heat.

Dr. Darwin says that "the wheat produced after land has been much limed, is believed to be thinner skinned, and to produce more good meal than any other wheat, and to make better bread. On this account I suppose that one use of lime is to forward the ripening of seeds by converting their mucilage sooner into starch or oil; as according to the experiments of M. Parmentier, the goodness of bread depends much on the quantity of starch contained in it; who found that if the starch taken from eight pounds of raw potatoes, by grating them into cold water, was mixed with eight pounds of boiled potatoes, a good bread might be produced as from wheat flour."

The same writer says, "it is well known to gardeners that transplanting garden-beans forwards them in respect to time, but shortens the height of the stem. Hence transplanted vegetables grow less in height, as transplanted beans; and less branchy, as transplanted melons; which is a great advantage.

"To generate the best kinds of seeds the most healthy plants must be chosen, and those which are most early in the season; these should be so insulated as to have no weak plants of the same species, or even genus in their vicinity, lest the fecundating dust of weaker plants should be blown by winds upon the stigmata of the stronger and thus produce a less vigorous progeny.

"When new varieties are required, the male dust of one good variety, as of the nonpareil apple, should be shed upon the stigmas of another good variety, as of the golden pippin; and it is probable that some new and excellent varieties might be thus obtained.

Mr. Knight has given a curious experiment of his impregnating the stigmas of the pea-blossoms of one variety with the farina of another. He says, *Treatise of Apple and Pear*, p. 42. "Blossoms of a small white garden pea, in which the males had previously been destroyed, were impregnated with the farina of a large clay colored kind with purple blossoms. The produce of the seeds thus obtained were of a dark grey color, but these having no fixed habits, were soon changed by cultivation into a numerous variety of very large and extremely luxuriant white ones, which were not only much larger and more productive than the original white ones, but the number of seeds in each pod was increased from seven or eight, to eight or nine, and not unfrequently to ten. The newly made grey kinds I found were easily made white again by impregnating their blossoms with the farina of another white kind.* In this experiment the seeds, which grew toward the point of the pod, and were by position first exposed to the action of the male, would sometimes produce seeds like it in color, whilst those at the other end would follow the female.

In other instances the whole produce of the pod would take the color of one or other of the parents; and I had once an instance in which two peas at one end of the pod, produced white seeds like the male, two at the other end grey ones like the female, and the central seeds took the intermediate shade, a clay color. From some very imperfect experiments I have made, I am led to suspect that considerable advantages would be found to arise from the use of new or regenerated varieties of wheat, and these are easily obtained, as this plant readily sports in varieties, whenever kinds are sown together.

"The white and blue peas sown in fields as well as in gardens sometimes possess the property of becoming soft by boiling, at other times not. This circumstance is said to depend on the nature of the soil, but has not yet sufficiently been investigated; perhaps the greater or less maturity of the peas at the time of gathering them may have more or less contributed to fill their fibrous cells or divisions with mucilage or starch. The greater or less mealiness produced by boiling potatoes seems to be an analagous circumstance, and is thought by some to arise from the nature of the soil rather than from the species or variety of the planted root.

"The mealiness of some boiled potatoes, and the softness of some boiled peas, may be occasionally affected by the acidity of the spring water in which they are boiled, but is generally, I suppose, owing to the mucilage of some of them being more or less coagulable by heat than that of others. Something similar to which obtains in animal mucus, as the chrystaline humor of the eyes of fish, becomes hard and opaque by boiling; while the skins of animals, and the tendons of their feet, become a soft mucus or jelly by boiling, and some of the liquids, which are found in the cells or cavities of the body in dropsies, are observed to coagulate by heat, and others to becomemore fluid. The causes of this difference merit further enquiry.

To collect good seeds consists not in procuring seeds from distant places, as is generally supposed, but in selecting the best seeds and roots of your own. Mr. Cooper, of New Jersey, was led to this practice, which he began more than sixty years ago, by observing that vegetables of all kinds were very subject to change with respect to the time of coming to maturity, and other properties, but that the best seeds never failed to produce the best plants. Among a great number of experiments, he particularly mentions the following:

"About the year 1746, his father procured seeds of the long watery squash, and though they have been used on the farm ever since that time without any change, they are at this time better than they were at the first.

"His early peas were procured from London in the year 1756, and though they have been planted on the same place every season, they have been so far from degenerating, that they are preferable to what they were then.—The seeds of his asparagus he had from New York in 1752, and though they have been planted in the same manner, the plants are greatly improved.

"It is more particularly complained of, that potatoes degenerate when they are planted from the same roots in the same place. At this, Mr. Cooper says, he does not wonder when it is customary with farmers to sell or consume the best, and to plant from the refuse; whereas, having observed that some of his plants produced potatoes that were larger, better shaped, and in greater abundance than others, he took his roots from them only; and the next season he found that the produce was of a quality superior to any that he ever had before. This practice he still continues, and finds that he is abundantly rewarded for his trouble.

"Mr. Cooper is also careful to sow the plant from which he raises his seed at a considerable distance from any others. Thus, when his radishes are fit for use, he takes ten or twelve that he most approves, and plants them at least one hundred yards from others that blossom at the same time. In the same manner he treats all his other plants, varying the circumstances according to their nature.

"About the year 1772, a friend of his sent him a few grains of a small kind of Indian corn not larger than goose shot, which produced from eight to ten ears on a stalk. They were also small, and found that few of them ripened before the frost. Some of the largest and earliest he saved, and planted them between rows of a larger and earlier kind, and the produce was much improved. He then planted from those that had produced the greatest number of the largest ears, and that were the first ripe, and the next season the produce with respect to quality and quantity was preferable to any that he had ever planted before.

* The Domestic Encyclopedia says that "the manner of obtaining the farina of plants for microscopical observation is this—gather the flowers in the midst of a dry sun shiny day, when the dew is perfectly off, then gently shake off the farina, or lightly brush it off with a soft fair pencil, upon a piece of white paper;—then take a single talc of isinglass between the nippers, and breathing on it apply it instantly to the farina, and the moisture of the breath will make that light powder stick to it. If too great a quantity is found adhering to the talc blow a little of it off, and if there is too little breathe upon it again and take up more. When this is done put the talc into the hole of a slider, and applying it to the microscope, see whether the little grains are laid as you desire, and if they are, cover them up with another talc, and fix the ring, but care must be taken that the talcs do not press upon the farina in such a manner as to alter the form."

"Many years ago Mr. Cooper renewed all the seed of his winter grain from a single plant; which he had observed to be more productive, and of a better quality than the rest; which he is satisfied has been of great use.—And he is of opinion, that all kinds of garden vegetables may be improved by the methods described above, particular care being taken that different kinds of the same vegetables do not bloom at the same time near together;—since by this means they injure one another."

"2. As the varieties of plants are believed to be produced by different soils and climates, which varieties will afterward continue through many generations, even when the plants are removed to other soils and climates, it must be advantageous for the agricultor to inspect other crops as well as his own; and thus, wherever he can find a superior vegetation, to collect seeds from it, which is more certain to improve his crops, than an indiscriminate change of seed.

"But where seed corn is purchased without a previous observation of its superior excellence, perhaps it would be more advantageous to take that from better kinds of soil, and from somewhat better climates; as the good habits acquired by such seeds may be continued long after their removal to inferior situations. And on the contrary, care should be taken not to collect a change of seeds from worse climates or inferior soils, unless the agricultor is previously certain that they are of a superior kind."

(*To be continued.*)

ON GRAFTING FRUIT TREES, &c.

In our last paper, page 250, we published some remarks on this subject from Dr. Thacher's *Orchardist;* and the following observations may be considered as connected with, and form a continuation of that article.

"The proper tools and other materials for grafting, are; 1. A strong knife for cutting off the heads of large stocks, previous to the insertion of the graft; also a small hand saw, for occasional use, in cutting off the heads of large stocks; 2. A common grafting-knife, or strong sharp penknife, for cutting and shaping the grafts ready for insertion; also to slope and form the stocks ready for the reception of the scions; 3. A flat grafting chisel, and small mallet, for cleft-ing large stocks in cleft-grafting; 4. A quantity of new bass strings, for bandages for securing the grafts, and promoting their speedy union with the stocks; and 5. a quantity of clay, for applying closely round the grafts after their insertion and binding, to defend the parts from the influence of the sun, winds and wet weather, or from being affected by cold. For this purpose, a kind of stiff loamy mortar may be prepared of strong fat loam, or any other tough clay may be substituted; to which may be added a fourth part of fresh horse dung, free from litter, and a small portion of cut hay, with a little water, well mixed: the whole should be properly beaten with a stick, and thus incorporated.

"This operation should be repeated, according to the nature of the clay, and performed several times during the first day; the composition being still moistened with water for six or seven days successively, at the end of which time it will be fit for use.* This composition should be applied closely round the parts in form of a collar or ball, tapering at both ends, the upper end being applied to the graft and the under to the stock. A good substitute for the above is a composition of turpentine, bees wax and rosin melted, together; if it prove too hard, it may be softened with a little hog's lard or tallow. This may be applied with a brush while warm but not too hot.* A writer for the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository, vol. v. page 126, says "the compost best suited to cover the wounds of all trees is a composition of tar, bees wax, and red ochre, boiled or simmered for half an hour or twenty minutes together. The proportions which I have used are a pint of tar into which I put a piece of bees wax as big as an English walnut; when these are incorporated, I scatter a small quantity of pulverized red ochre say half a gill, and stir them well together, while boiling hot or simmering. When this compost is cool it should be stiff enough to resist the heat of the sun sufficiently to prevent its running, yet soft enough to be applied to the wound with a small, flat smooth stick; it will last two years at least, without requiring to be renewed; it yields to the sap as it issues from under the band round the wound to cover it, while it continues to protect both the wood and the edge of the bark from water, and of course from decay."

Mr. Abner Landrum of South Carolina, says that turpentine, when mixed in the proportion recommended, is injurious as a composition to be used in grafting. He observes "whatever may be the innocence of a wax containing one third turpentine in a northern climate, I was so well convinced from my trials of its deleterious effects in Carolina as to reject it entirely. After many experiments to ascertain the best composition for a grafting wax, I prefer the following:—One measure of olive oil, or hog's lard 3 do. of melted bees wax; mix well while hot to be worked after it is cool, till sufficiently pliant."†

The following modes of grafting are the most common, and successful.

"1. *Whip-grafting*, or *tongue-grafting* is generally performed in nurseries, upon small stocks from a quarter of an inch to half, or a whole inch in diameter. The stock, and scions or grafts should always be near to the same size as possible. They are both to be sloped off a full inch or more, and then tied closely together. This method may be much improved by performing what gardeners call *tongueing* or *tipping;* that is by making an incision in the bare part of the stock, downwards, and a similar slit in the scion upwards; after which they are to be carefully joined together, so that the rinds of both may meet in every part, when a ligament or bandage of bass is to be tied round the scion to prevent it from being displaced; and the whole to be covered over with the composition.

Cleft-grafting or *slit-grafting* as gardeners differently term it, is performed upon stocks from one to two inches in diameter. The head of the stock being carefully cut off, in a sloping direction, a perpendicular cleft or slit is to be made, about two inches deep with a knife or chisel, towards the back of the slope, into which a wedge is to be driven, in order to keep it open for the admission of the scion: the latter must now be cut in a perpendicular direction, and in the form of a wedge, so as to fit the incision in the stock. As soon as it is prepared it should be placed in the cleft in such a manner that the inner bark of both the stock and the scions may meet exactly together. It is then to be tied with a ligature of bass, and clayed over, as is practised in whip-grafting, three or four eyes being left in the scion uncovered." Care should be taken in making the cleft in the stock, not to injure the pith, the scions being inserted in the sap wood of the stock. "Cleft-grafting says the Farmer's Assistant, "may be successfully performed on trees where the fibre of the outer bark runs round; such as the peach, plum, cherry, &c. by first cutting through that bark with a knife, at the place where the cleft is to be made, and in the same direction it is expected to run; when the rest of the operation may be as easily performed as in other trees."

Grafting in the rind, according to the same work, "is performed by cutting off the stock square; slitting down the bark a small distance, and raising it up, so that the end of the scion may be inserted between it and the wood: The scion is made with a shoulder, cut in about half of its thickness, and the other half is sloped off gradually, so as to give it the form of a wedge; the cut side being flat and the bark side untouched. This wedge or tongue is inserted under the bark, with the shoulder fitted to the stock; the raised bark is then pruned close, and bound round, and the composition applied. It is usual in this case to insert three or four scions in the same stock." This sort of grafting is called by other writers *crown grafting* and is thus described by Dr. Thacher. "The head of the stock or thick branch is cut off horizontally; a perpendicular slit is made in the bark as in budding; a narrow ivory folder is thrust down between the wood and bark, in the places where the grafts are to be inserted. The graft is cut at the distance of an inch and an half from its extremity, circularly through the bark, not deeper than the bark on one side, but fully half way through or beyond the pith on the other. The grafts being pointed, and a shoulder left to rest on the bark of the stock they are inserted into the openings, and either three or four grafts are employed, according to the size of the crown."

"*Side-grafting*," says the same author, "is sometimes employed for supplying vacancies on the lower parts of full-grown fruit trees. The bark and a little of the wood are sloped off for the space of an inch and an half, or two inches; a slit is then made downwards, and a graft is cut to fit the part, with a tongue for the slit; the parts being properly joined, are tied close and clayed over. When stocks cannot readily be procured, *root-grafting* may be successfully employed. A piece of the root of a tree of the same genus, well furnished with fibres, is selected, and a graft placed on it, tied and clayed in the ordinary way. Thus united, they are set with care in a trench in the ground, the joining being covered, but the top of the graft being left two inches above the ground.

(*To be continued.*)

* Domestic Encyclopedia.

* Thacher's Orchardist.

† See New England Farmer, vol. i. page 145.

CELLARS.

In Germany, vaults are so constructed that a canal, or passage of communication, is opened from the cellar to the principal chimney of the house. A communication should be made be-

tween each cellar (where there are more than one,) by means of an opening over or near the doors and next the ceiling, three feet long and one foot deep. A circulation of air would thereby be effected, and for security parallel iron bars may be placed in the openings. By this means, the cellars may be continually ventilated, so as to expel the damp and noxious vapors, which are usually collected in them; while the draught of the chimney is, in a considerable degree, promoted.

The dangers arising from the sudden, or frequent inhalation of such air as is often generated in close and damp cellars, have already been stated; together with the most proper method of obviating its deleterious effects.

[*Domestic Encyclopedia.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

ON THE MANAGEMENT OF FRUIT TREES.

Dear Sir,—Having seen, in your valuable paper, many useful remarks on the treatment of orchards, and as the season is at hand, when it is usual to trim them, wash, &c. I beg leave to give in my mite to the general stock, and to protest against that too common practice of white washing the trees, as it is, in my opinion, attended with the worst consequences. It is done under the impression that the caustic quality of the lime will destroy the insect—were it to end there, I would cordially approve of the application.—It will not only destroy the insects, but trees also, by stopping up the pores of the bark, thereby preventing the absorption of those gases that are as essential to preserve, and promote vegetation; as it is necessary, in the human system, to keep open the pores of the body, to preserve health and vigor, how long would a man continue healthful, were his body to be incrusted with a thick paste? I have for many years, given considerable attention to the management of fruit trees, and am satisfied, cleanliness is as important to them, as it is to the human family. This is to be produced by scraping off the moss and old bark, and a good washing with soft soap and water in which tobacco has been steeped, during a moist spell of weather, in the months of February, or March. The taking off the moss and bark serves to expose the insects and their eggs to the sharp frosts, that are usual at that period of the year.—The soap suds soften the bark, open its pores, assist in destroying the insects, and act also as a stimulant. I have used all kinds of mixtures as a dressing to the trees, and have never found any to equal tobacco. It not only is active in its operation, but will effectually banish all insects and mice from the roots—other manures attract them.

I am unwilling to occupy your time by giving a detail of my experiments—I will, however, mention to you one fact, in confirmation of my opinion of the utility of keeping open the pores of the bark.

Contiguous to my garden, I have a small orchard, and have had for several years past, the scrapings of the walls and the weeds from the gardens thrown into a heap, between a row of of apple trees, which served, when rotted, as a top-dressing for the small seeds sown in the garden.—The trees nearest the heap far outstripped the others, and those limbs immediately over it, were of a much more luxuriant growth; and, as if anxious to inhale every exhalation from the weeds, inclined towards and bent over them, instinctively impelled to seek for nourishment, which was received through every pore, and which could not have been imbibed, had the trees been covered with a thick crust of lime, by white washing.

A friend to Pomona, D. W. Jr.

Baltimore County, Feb. 25, 1824.

From the Connecticut Mirror.

The Columbian Coffee of Mr. Edmund Rogers, of New London, Connnecticut, like every other great invention, was, at first, modestly vended on a humble scale, and patronized, only by his neighbors and friends. The Mayor and Alderman of his native town, and the British Consul, resident there, were its first patrons. The celebrated Dr. Mitchell, of New York, his Excellency Governor Wolcott, and his Excellency De Witt Clinton, afterwards tried, and vouched for its virtues. The seal of genuine recommendation is, at last placed upon it, by him of Monticello. The partiality of the proprietor, for his own country, prevents his applying to the Holy Alliance; and the friends of the Tariff, will, no doubt, exempt the exportation of this article, from any additional duty in return. The discoveries of Franklin, and the inventions of Fulton, were once in their infancy, and were brought into notice, by the patronage of the great. But pleasantry aside, it is gratifying to him and his friends, and must be satisfactory to the public, to find the Columbian Coffee spoken of as it is, in the following letter from Mr. Jefferson, which we copy from the original:

"*Monticello, Feb.* 14, 1824.

"Sir,—Your letter of November 20th, being in the box with the Columbian Coffee, did not come to hand 'till the 7th inst. I thank you for the specimens sent me; and as you have requested my opinion of it, duty to you, as well as to myself, requires, that it should be done with truth and candor.

"The coffee bean, from its mild and smooth bitter, its essential oil, and the Aroma that gives it, is become the favorite beverage of the civilized world. Many attempts have been made to find substitutes for it, trying, chiefly, vegetable substances. They have succeeded in furnishing a bitter, but never the peculiar flavor of the bean. As to the bitter, the chick pea is the best substitute I have ever tried. I have heard much said of the Succory root, but never tried it.

"I do not know what is the basis of your substitute: its bitter is well, and I should really prefer it to the *green* Coffee, so much the taste of this country; but there I must stop. The genuine, well ripened Coffee of the West Indies, that of Java, of Bourbon, of Moka, rise in different degrees of superiority over it; but I repeat, that it may, advantageously, enter into competition with the Green Coffee. Byran Edwards tells us that that is gathered from the plants which are so late, as that the cold season catches them before they are ripened: of consequence, their oil is still crude, and the fruit itself, like all other green fruit is sourish. It was formerly considered among the offal of their plantations; never offered at market, until they found that the Americans would give something for it: its cheapness gave it vogue here, until habit fixed a taste for it, and has raised its price to that of the ripe bean. Cheapness ought, in like manner, to give a preference over that to the Columbian Coffee, and the rather, as it is entirely clear of the sourish tang of the green bean. Could it take the place of the green alone, it would become an important national economy.

"I have done with your specimens, what I thought best for your interest, by giving five of the six papers you sent me, to as many Grocers and Merchants of the neighboring village of Charlottesville, that they may open dealings with you in the article if they think proper.—One of these is from your state, a Mr. Huntington of the family of that name with you, and to whom you can address a letter if you think it worth while.

"Accept my respectful salutations.

"TH. JEFFERSON.

"Mr. Edmund Rogers, New-London, Conn."

From the London Farmer's Journal.

ANSWER TO THE QUERY ON TURNEPY BUTTER.

Shropshire, Dec. 17, 1823.

Sir,—Observing in your paper of Monday, the 15th inst. a letter from *A Small Farmer* wishing for information how to remove the unpleasant taste of turnepy butter, I send you the following recipe which I got from a friend, and which I have tried.

To every pail of milk *immediately after it is taken from the cow*, pour a quart of *boiling* water, and so in proportion to any smaller quantity, taking care to stir the milk with something for a few minutes, when the taste will evaporate. I should observe that this process rather weakens the flavor of the butter; the quantity of water, however, may be regulated according to circumstances.

Many friends of mine have failed by not seeing that the process is *exactly* followed, servants in general not being inclined to do more than they can help.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Observer.

Excellent Spruce Beer.—Pour eight gallons of cold water into a barrel, and then, boiling eight gallons more, put that in also; to this, add twelve pounds of molasses, with about half a pound of the essence of spruce; and on its getting a little cooler, half a pint of good ale yeast The whole being well stirred, or rolled in the barrel, must be left with the bung out for two or three days, after which the liquor may be immediately bottled, well corked up, and packed in saw dust or sand, when it will be ripe and fit to drink in a fortnight. If spruce beer be made from the branches or cones they must be boiled for two hours, then strained into a barrel and the molasses and yeast added as to the essence.—*Eng. pub.*

A Wonderful Grain of Wheat.—One grain the first year produced a stem containing 11 ears, each ear averaging 87 grains; the second year produced half a bushel; the third year 20 bushels; the fourth year 768 bushels, or 26 quarters! This *morceau* is making, with great industry, the circuit of the papers.—A Mr. Labor, of Essex, the grower of the corn; and a Mr. Smith of Mark-Lane, the voucher of the fact.—*ibid.*

From the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository.

[The following communications were made by sundry gentlemen who were competitors for the premiums on Agricultural Productions, but did not obtain them, owing to the greater success of others. We thought it but a proper piece of respect to them to publish their communications.—By them the public will learn also that the zeal and skill of our farmers is extensively diffused.]

ON INDIAN CORN.

In July 1821, after mowing the piece of land containg about one and three quarters of an acre, I ploughed and planted the same with Virginia Corn for fodder, using about ten loads of yard manure in the hill, and hoeing it once, I commenced cutting and giving them to my cattle the first of October, at which time they began to tassel; after using them all, I again ploughed it. In the spring of 1822, twice ploughed the ground after spreading about twenty-five loads of green barn manure and putting a shovel full of manure in each hill, procured from the yarding of ten cows and five hogs together, drawn out of the yard into a heap the fall before, I planted with corn and pumpkin seed. I discovered in July that the corn was suffering great injury from the pumpkin vines, by their running up the corn and shading the ground by covering it in such a manner, that if there was no corn upon the ground, it would have been completely covered with pumpkin vines, it finally produced sixty bushels to the acre, of corn, and a few loads of pumpkins. After harvesting I again ploughed it, and in the spring of 1823, I ploughed it three times and harrowed it as often, previously spreading about twenty-five loads of green barn manure, then furrowing about three feet apart each way I planted with five kernels of yellow and red eight rowed corn, putting a shovel full of yard manure in each hill, produced from yarding the above mentioned stock, a sufficient quantity of loam being usually carted into the yard, as would increase the whole to about one hundred loads, all which was used upon that 1¾ acres, and another containing one and a half acre, which is nearly if not quite as good as the acre which is represented, being cultivated with equal expence of manure and labor, finished planting all my corn prior to the tenth of May, to which cause I attribute solely the success which I have in the crop over former years, having been at less than half the expense in hoeing than when I planted in rows for the three last years, and having nor using any greater quantity of manure in neither of which years did not finish planting corn until the last week in May, it being commonly said it would not do before the season was so far advanced as not to be liable to cold storm; by the first of July I had finished hoeing corn three times rather lightly, not making much hills nor ploughing among it but little, cut no suckers although very many, except a few hills which appeared not any better for it, on the 27th of September I harvested forty hills (which I expected would make the hundredth part of the number of hills contained in an acre, which when measured produced four thousand and eighty hills in different places the first ten hills there was nine quarts, second ten hills twelve quarts, third ten hills ten quarts, fourth ten hills nine quarts, making in the whole forty quarts, which I spread thin for drying, on the twenty-third of October again measured the same and found only thirty quarts. I then examined the corn in the field and harvested ten hills adjoining the second ten hills, where there was twelve quarts and there obtained nine and a half quarts. On the twenty-seventh of October the whole was harvested and measured one hundred and two bushels and seventeen quarts according to the certificate produced, to which adding twenty-eight pound and three quarters of corn, which was overlooked and found in cutting and carrying off the bottom stalks, would increase it to one hundred and two bushels and thirty quarts. If the whole had been harvested on the twenty-seventh September; at which time forty hills produced forty quarts, there being four thousand and eighty hills to the acre, the ratio must have then exceeded one hundred and twenty-seven bushels with as much certainty as when on the twenty-seventh of October—by reducing that estimation one fifth part (being the quantity shrunk by standing in the field, as appeared in the harvesting the ten hills and obtaining nine and a half quarts adjoining the ten hills which produced twelve quarts) gave one hundred and two bushels, the quantity found in harvesting; the expenses of cultivating have not been kept, not contemplating exhibiting it for premium till about harvest time, but was at no additional expence in cultivating from what is usual and generally done except one additional ploughing and harrowing; the value of the whole labor and manure used I could not have obtained here more for it than twenty-five dollars to the acre. The cultivation of the land prior to the ploughing in 1821, was in being sown with herds grass and clover seed in the spring of 1812, and continued mowing without the use of any manure every season afterwards, until ploughed up in 1821, at which time the crop of hay had become very light. The soil a black loam.

FITCH WINCHESTER.

Southboro', Nov. 25, 1823.

(*To be continued.*)

From the Connecticut Mirror.

HARTFORD CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The stated meeting, for the choice of officers, and for transacting the annual business of this Society, was held in this city, on Tuesday, the 17th ult. Notwithstanding the bad state of the roads, there was an unusual number of the members from the country present. The increasing interest for the prosperity of the Society, so evidently manifested, by this class of its members, is the best evidence of the utility of the Association; and, viewed in connection with the unanimity which prevailed at this meeting, furnishes a sure pledge of its stability. It is believed, that every citizen, who has had at heart, the wealth, appearance, or respectability of our county, has looked with some interest, upon the transactions of this Society.

It is known and acknowledged, by the friends of this institution that its influence has thus far been limited and that some of its regulations have been defective. Perhaps, too, in some instances, the premiums of the Society have not been awarded in exact proportion to merit. But, from the more recent transactions of the Society, it would seem, that the members are gaining wisdom by their experience; that just views, in relation to the object of the association, and the manner of affecting it, are becoming more current; and that good ground is afforded for the belief, that its utility will be increased, and its beneficial influence extended.

Without disparagement to his predecessors, the almost unanimous election of Mr. Perkins, may be considered as an additional pledge of the permanency and usefulness of the Society.

It ought to be well known, that, for some years past, he has devoted his time and attention, principally, to Agricultural pursuits; and that he is, in reality, a *practical Farmer*. His associates in office, are *practical* men; and it is gratifying to observe, that there appears to be a fixed determination among them, to adhere in their proceedings to the principle which ought ever to be adopted—*that of encouraging, only, what will conduce to our individual and national welfare.*

A stated meeting of the members of the H. C. A. S. was held at the State-House, in pursuance of public notice, on Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1824, and adjourned from that place to Morgan's Hall. The following persons were chosen officers of the Society for the ensuing year:

ENOCH PERKINS, *President*; MARTIN KELLOGG, *1st Vice President*; LUTHER LOOMIS, *2d Vice President*; JOHN L. COMSTOCK, *Corresponding Secretary*; DANIEL P. HOPKINS, *Recording Secretary*; SOLOMON PORTER, *Treasurer*; CYPRIAN NICHOLS, *Auditor*; SAMUEL S. STEBBINS, *Chairman View. Com.*; JOSEPH PRATT, *Chairman Com. on Produce*; HORACE COWLES, *Chairman Com. of Inspection*; BARZILLAI HUDSON, *Chairman Com. on Manufactures*; JOSEPH SPENCER, *Chairman Com. on Ploughing*; HARVEY SEYMOUR, *Seedsman.*

VIEWING COMMITTEE.

Benjamin J. Boardman, Charles Wells, Amos Ransom, Martin Ellsworth, Aaron Bissel, Winthrop Buck, Joseph Porter, George Cheeney.

COMMITTEE ON PRODUCE.

Joseph Morgan, Austin Hall, Linus North, Robert Francis.

COMMITTEE OF INSPECTION.

On Bulls, Cows, and Heifers.—Hurlehigh Haskell, Roger Wells, Moses Goodman, jr.

On Working Oxen and Steers.—George Wells, Sidney Wadsworth, Jeffrey O. Phelps.

On Horses.—Roswell Riley, Jonathan Ramsay, Henry Phelps.

On Sheep and Swine.—Philips Gaylord, Asa Bowe, Samuel Whitman.

COMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURES.

Reuben Langdon, Josephus Granger, Backus W. Dirge, Jesse Goodrich, Thomas F. Fuller, William Mather, jr. Timothy Cowles, Dan H. Arnold.

COMMITTEE ON PLOUGHING.

Jedediah W. Mills, Joseph Camp, Gad Lewis, Oliver Tudor.

COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATIONS.

John L. Comstock, William H. Morgan.

TOWN COMMITTEES.

Hartford.—Frederick Oaks, Albigence Scarborough, Edward Marsh, Charles Babcock, Roderick Colton, Aaron Goodman, E. W. Bull, Russel St. John, Henry W. Terry.

Berlin.—Seth J. North, David Whittlesee, Orrin Beckley, Adna Stanley.

Bristol.—Joel Truesdale, George Mitchell, Thomas F. Fuller, Joel Root, Philip Gaylord.

East Hartford.—Timothy Hall, Henry Phelps, Solomon Olmsted, Joseph Goodwin, Joseph S. Spencer.

East Windsor.—Henry Watson, Samuel Tudor Wolcott, Jacob Strong, Samuel Bartlett, jr. Henry Elmer.

Enfield.—Henry Terry, Lorrain T. Pease, Austin Pitkin.

Farmington.—Solomon Cowles, 2d, Samuel Deming, John Belden.

Granby.—Erastus Holcomb, Hezekiah Goodrich, George C. Owen.

Glastenbury.—John Moseley, George Plummer, Jared G. Talcott, David Hubbard.
Hartland.—Samuel Benjamin, Eli Wilder, Joel Ensign, Isaac J. Newton.
Suffield.—Martin Sheldon, Asahel Hathaway, jr.
Simsbury.—John Bester, William Mather, jr. Jeffery O. Phelps.
Wethersfield.—Barzillai D. Buck, Jesse Goodrich, Roger Wells, Samuel Galpin.
Windsor.—David W. Grant, Roger Phelps, Oliver Thrall, Henry Halsey, Horace H. Sill.
Manchester.—Sidney Olcott, Horace Pitkin.

To the Executive Committee of the Hartford County Agricultural Society the Committee of Produce respectfully report :—

That, pursuant to due notice, they met at Morgan's Coffee House, in Hartford, on the 16th inst. and attended to the duties of their appointment; and do award to Henry Ruick, of Windsor, who raised, on half an acre of land, the last season, three hundred and three pounds. and twelve ounces of well dressed flax; and nine bushels, three pecks, and seven quarts, of well cleaned seed, from the same, Six dollars.

To John Watson, Jr. of East-Windsor, who raised, the last season, on one hundred and fifty-three rods of land, forty-six bushels of Barley weighing fifty pounds, and twelve ounces per bushel, ten dollars.

Description of the soil, manure, and manner of cultivation will be seen in the statements of the several applicants, accompanying this report.

Signed per order
JOEL FOOTE, *Chairman of Committee of Produce.*
Hartford, Feb. 17, 1824.

To the Chairman of the Committee of produce, for the Hartford County Agricultural Society :—

SIR—The following is a statement of the treatment of one half of an acre of land, and the quantity of flax and seed produced from it in the season of 1823.

For many years the land had been used for mowing, and was a hard thatch sward. Two years previous, it had been planted to corn, and manured in the hole. On the first of May last, it was well ploughed for this crop once only, and harrowed. On the fourth, it was sowed with twenty four quarts of seed, and that seed covered with a bush. The flax was pulled about the 20th of July, and dew rotted in October.

The produce of good, clean, and well dressed Flax, was Three hundred and three pounds, twelve ounces, and nine bushels, three pecks, and seven quarts, of excellent, well cleaned seed, all of which has been weighed and measured previous to the 26th day of January, 1824, The above was raised in Windsor.

HENRY RUICK.
Dated at Windsor, January 26, 1824.

To Joel Foote, Esq. Chairman of Committee of Produce, of the Hartford County Agricultural Society :—

SIR—The one acre of Connecticut River meadow land, on which I raised forty-eight bushels, and thirteen quarts of Barley, the season past, weighing 50¾ lbs. to the bushel was to clover in 1821. In 1822 it was manured with thirty cart loads barn yard manure—ploughed, and planted to corn, and produced eighty-two bushels. First April, 1823, it was ploughed—the 12th sowed three bushels Barley, and harrowed it in. The Barley was soaked in water, and rolled in plaster.—Harvested the 14th July—the land ploughed the next day, sowed with Buckwheat, and produced twenty-two bushels. The Surveyors's certificate,(with others) of the measure of the land, and quantity and weight of the Barley, are inclosed.

I am, Sir, yours most respectfully.
JOHN WATSON, Jr.
East-Windsor, Feb. 16*th*, 1824.

ADVANTAGES OF SILK WAISTCOATS.

The power of electricity over the body, is well known in fact, we can never enjoy health nor comfort without a proper portion of it in the system. When this portion is deficient, we feel languid and heavy, and very foolishly pronounce a libel on the blood which is quite innocent while we never suspect the damp atmosphere of robbing us of our electricity,--Yet so it is.—In dry weather, whether it be warm, cold, or frosty, we feel light and spirited, because dry air, is a slow conductor of electricity, and leaves us to enjoy its luxuries. In moist or rainy weather we feel oppressed and drowsy, because all moisture greedily absorbs our electricity, which is the buoyant cordial of the body. To remedy this inconvenience, we have only to discover a good non-conductor of electricity to prevent its escape from the body; and this we have in silk, which is so excellent a non-conductor that the thunderbolt or the forked lightning itself, could not pass through the thinest silk handkerchief provided always, that it be quite dry. Those therefore who are apt to become lowspirited and listless in damp weather, will find silk waistcoats, drawers, and stocking, the mosts powerful of all cordials. Flannel is also good, but nothing so powerful as silk. Wash leather is likewise a non-conductor of electricity, and may be used by those who prefer it. But silk is by far the best; and those who dislike to wear flannel next to the skin, will find equal benefit by substituting cotton shirts, drawers, and stockings, with silk ones over them; or where more heat is required, flannel ones between the cotton and the silk, for the silk should be always outermost. We like to give reasons for our advice and our readers may depend on the philosophy of these recommendations; we can answer for their being practically correct. Silk, indeed should be used in every possible way by the weak—in the linings of sleeves, in the stiffeners of neckcloths, and even in the entire backs of surtouts, cloaks, mantles, and in the coverlets of beds, &c. and where health is in question, it will in the end be found to be the most economical stuff that can be used, as it will save many an apothecary's bill. When it can be a principal means of preventing consumption, rheumatism, gout, inflammations, melancholy, madness, and even suicide itself, no expense ought to be spared.—*Freeman's Journal.*

LAMBS.

The first care of them is to see whether they can come at the teat; and if not, to clip away the wool of the ewes which hinders them, as also all tags of wool on the udders of the ewes, which the lambs are liable to take hold of instead of the teats.

If a ewe refuse to let her lamb suck, she and her lamb should be shut up together in a close place, till she grow fond of him. For this purpose, some say that surprising a sheep with a dog will be effectual.

Care should be taken to feed the ewes plentifully after yeaning, and with some juicy kind of food, so that the lambs may not fail of having plenty of milk. The rams may be gelded at any time from one to three weeks old, if they appear to be well and strong.

They should not be weaned till they are six weeks, or two months old. At this age they should be taken from the ewes, and have the best of pasture during the first fortnight; by the end of which time they will be so naturalized to living wholly upon grass, that they may be turned into a poorer pasture.

The worst wooled lambs, and coloured ones, and those that are very small, should be destined to the knife, and not weaned. So great is the need of increasing the manufacture of woollen in this country, that I must earnestly recommend it to the farmers, not to kill, or sell for killing, any lamb, till it is near half a year old, or till the wool become to such fulness of growth, as to be valuable for spinning. To kill them earlier is so wasteful a practice as to be inexcusable.

Those ewe lambs which are kept for stock, should not come at the rams; For if they have lambs at a year old, it stints them in their growth; and they have so little milk, that their lambs commonly die for want of nourishment. Or if they chance to live, they will be apt to be always small. This practice is one reason why our breed of sheep in this country is so poor.

The largest lambs should be sheared at the time of the new moon in July. Their fleeces will yield as much the next year, and the wool will be better, and as cold storms rarely happen at that time of the year, the lambs will do better without their fleeces than with them.

Deane's N. E. Farmer.

IRON CARRIAGE WHEELS.

C. Hoxie, of the city of Hudson, has been engaged a number of years in making an improvement in carriage wheels; which consists in the rims and spokes being made of wrought iron. These wheels are so put together, that it is impossible for a spoke to get loose; of course they are strong and very durable, the weight about the same as those made of wood, and the centre part of 50 of those wheels may be completed in 15 minutes.

The inventor being desirous of having them generally introduced, invites the attention of furnace companies, manufacturers of iron, and such as may feel disposed to purchase a privilege for making those wheels. There can be no doubt but such an establishment would be lucrative to the owners, and beneficial to the public, as also an article of extensive exportation. It is believed that but a few years will roll away, before wooden wheels, for carriages of every description, will be rolled out of existence. All stages ought to be furnished with iron wheels, having the rims plated with steel, especially in the winter, on account of the safety of passengers.—*Northern Whig.*

Oil Gas.—At a meeting of the new Gas Company at Edinburgh, on Thursday se'nnight. Sir Walter Scott said, that he had now had three months' experience of oil-gas light in his

house at Abbottsford, and he could assure the meeting that nothing could be more useful, safe, and economical. He was sure the expense was not the twentieth part of what it had formerly cost him for oil and candles. The light itself was greatly superior, was extremely cleanly, saved much trouble to servants, and did not produce the least smell, or the least injury. Not only could it be used in kitchens and dining-rooms, but it was extremely useful in bedrooms, where a flame could be kept up during the whole night so minute as to be scarcely perceptible, which could be enlarged to a powerful light in an instant at any hour when wanted. It was also very safe, at least was much safer than common lights, for it was not carried from place to place as common lights were; and unless combustibles were brought to it, no danger could arise. The light was, indeed, so convenient, cheap, and delightful, that were it once introduced, he was convinced it would be used within two years in every private house in Edinburgh.—*Lon. Far. Jour.*

A CHEAP MODE OF MANUFACTURING BAROMETERS.

Take a common phial bottle, and cut off the rim and part of the neck. This may be done by a piece of string, or rather whip-cord twisted round it, and pulled strongly by two persons, in a sawing position, one of whom holds the bottle firmly in his left hand. Heated in a few minutes by the friction of the string, and then dipped suddenly in the cold water, the bottle will be *decapitated* more easily than by any other means.

Let the phial be now nearly filled with pump-water, and, applying the finger to its mouth, turn it quickly upside down: on removing the finger, it will be found that only a few drops escape. Without cork or stopper of any kind, the water will be retained within the bottle by the pressure of the external air, the weight of air without the phial being so much greater than the small quantity within it.

Now let a bit of tape be tied round the middle of the bottle, to which the two ends of the string may be attached so as to form a loop to hang on a nail; let it be thus suspended in a perpendicular manner, with the mouth open, downwards, and this is the barometer.

When the weather is fair and inclined to be so, the water will be level with the section of the neck, or rather elevated above it, and forming a concave surface. When disposed to be wet, a drop will appear at the mouth, which will enlarge till it falls, and then another drop, while the humidity of the atmosphere continues.

To the truth of this experiment I can give my *probatum est:* but shall be glad if any of your scientific correspondents will explain more particularly the *ratio* of it.

Why will not the water remain in the bottle, unless the rim be cut off? which is the fact. Why should the water drop in moist weather, when (as I have tried) holding the bottle before the fire will not produce the same effect?

Calcutta Gazette.

(Translated for the Charleston Courier.)

FROM "L'HISTOIRE DES CHIENS CELEBRES."

THE SPANIEL AND THE SCHOOLBOY.

We might fill a series of volumes if we were to relate the accounts of those valuable Dogs that have saved their master's lives but to give authenticity to our collection, we insert only attested facts, from works of reputation.

In a Paris Journal, and other periodical publications of September 1778, we found the following story:—

A schoolboy, instead of going to join his class at the Mavarin College, played truant, and went to bathe in the Seine, with several of his school-fellows, and a Spaniel Dog. While the boy was swimming and crossing the river, he was seized wih a violent cramp, so that he could no longer sustain himself, and sunk senseless to the bottom. His companions unable to swim, could afford him no assistance, and he was in imminent danger of perishing, when, happily his dog ran to his relief; he plunged eleven times successively to the bottom of the river, and seizing his young master, now by his clothes and then by his hair, he drew him by degrees near the shore, where his associates received and succoured him. Exhausted by this great fatigue, the poor Spaniel had not strength enough to escape from the abyss from which he had rescued his master—he was carried away by the current, and died for fidelity.

German Cement for mending Glass and China.—Reduce, separately, to the finest powder, equal quantities of unslaked lime and flint glass, and as much litharge as both of them together; the proportions to be adjusted by measure, when reduced to powder. Mix them well together, and work them up into a thin paste with old drying oil. This cement, or paste, which is very durable, will even acquire a greater degree of hardness when immersed in water.—*Eng. publication.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1824.

HORTICULTURE. A gentleman in Dorsetshire, having imagined that lime, from its causticity, would be deleterious to insects, and that the crevices in walls afforded a nidus for the eggs of that wonderful species of them which so much injure our fruit trees, determined on making an experiment on a peach tree, which was nearly destroyed by them, having had its young shoots, for several years, regularly curled by the aphis in the month of May; he therefore began by unnailing and matting the tree, and then had the wall white washed with a very thick solution of lime, and after it was quite dry the tree was again nailed: the result was, that every tree in the garden, except the one on the white washed wall was covered with the aphides, that not having any aphis (or blight of any kind on it,) except on the extremity of a branch that extended beyond the white washed wall, and the tree is in a most vigorous and healthy state. If a darker color is preferred, on account of its greater absorption of heat, soot may be added to the lime, and perhaps may contribute to the destruction of the insect. Care must be taken to fill up all crevices in the wall, and not to let the tree be touched by the white wash. Whether the lime destroys the eggs of the aphis, or is so destructive or disagreeable to the insect itself as to cause it to avoid the white washed wall is a question to be solved by naturalists.—*Bell's Weekly Messenger.*

REMARKS.—The insects above mentioned are sometimes, we believe, called Pucerons, or *Vine Fretters.*—They are, likewise, known by the name of *Plant Lice.* Linæus and Gmelin enumerate about seventy species of these tiny depredators. Rees' Cyclopedia gives a long account of them, and says "they abound with a sweet and graceful moisture, and are therefore eagerly devoured by ants, the larva of coccinellæ, and many other creatures, or they would become, very probably, more destructive to the whole vegetable creation than any other race of insects known." Mr. Curtis says "they are the principal cause of blights in plants, and the sole cause of the honey dew. Though no mode of destroying aphides will, perhaps, ever be devised on a large scale, in the open air by artificial means, it can be accomplished most effectually when they infest plants in stoves, green houses, and frames, or any situation in which they can be enveloped for a certain time in clouds of smoke. Powders or liquids, however fatal to aphides, must ever be ineffectual, from the trouble and difficulty of applying them so that they may come in contact with the insects." Tobacco smoke is however adequate to their destruction in green houses, or confined situations. Deane's New England Farmer asserts that "the best remedy is the simplest. Soap suds, forcibly applied, will, after one or two applications effectually destroy them, without apparent injury to the plant."

FRUIT TREES. The following experiment will effectually protect fruit trees from the ravages of the Caterpillar:—A clod of earth moulded round the top of the trunk of the tree is the whole of the process.—From the hour that this operation is performed, the insects, even in the most remote branches, will begin to fall, and the tree will in a short time be wholly freed from this destructive incumbrance. It is true that the animal will attempt to renew his depredations, but as soon as he arrives at the ring of earth, which should be permitted to remain, he will hasten down the trunk, with more rapidity than he attempted the ascent.

London paper.

It would be well to ascertain by experiment whether the above mentioned mode of annoying Caterpillars would produce the result specified. We doubt its efficacy, but hope it will be tried.—*Editor.*

GROSEILLE RED WINE. A sample of wine, manufactured at Providence, by Dyer & Co. from currants of American growth has been presented to us by Mr. E. Copeland, Jr. of No. 65, Broad-Street, Boston. The wine is rightly denominated "SUPERIOR *Groseille Red Wine,*" and we doubt whether the Falernian of Horace, or even the Nectar of Jupiter could hold a candle to it. To our homespun palate it is preferable to most imported wines; and surely every true patriot should drink such wine (if he drinks any wine) because it is a real, wholesome, genuine Columbian beverage.

COMMUNICATION.

REMARKABLE GAIN IN A YOKE OF OXEN.—Mr. Asa Rice, of Shrewsbury, owned and fatted a yoke of oxen, which were lately slaughtered by Messrs. Winchesters. These cattle performed, unaided, all the work on the farm of Mr. Rice, consisting of one hundred acres, for the two last years. They hauled all his wood, on a hard road a mile aud a half the last season. They ploughed ten acres of ground twice, and harrowed the same, moved about one hundred loads of manure, and in the time worked seven and an half days on other people's land. They were kept constantly at hard labor of one kind and another till the first of August last. In this month they were kept in good feed only. The months of September and October they were fed with stalks and small ears of corn.—The months of November and December they eat 35 bushels of potatoes, and ten bushels of *cobish meal,** so called, together with good hay. They were sold at Brighton the last Monday in December. it was said for half a dollar per hundred more than had been given for any other cattle, for a number of months. Their weight was 2763 lbs. tallow 302.

* *By "cobish meal," we believe our correspondent means the produce of Indian corn ground or broken with the cob, without shelling it before it was submitted to the operation of the mill.*

FOREIGN.

London papers have been received in this place by the arrival of the packet ship Emerald, from Liverpool, in the very short passage of fifteen days and fourteen hours, to the date of the 18th February.

On the 3d of February the British Parliament assembled and the King's Speech was read by the Lord Chancellor, in consequence of his Majesty's indisposition.—This speech is pacific, and congratulates Parliament on the prosperous condition of the country. In the course of some debates relative to an Address in answer to the King's Speech, Mr. Canning adverted to "the intention of England to maintain itself in peace; to move calmly like one of the heavenly bodies, within its own orbit, tracing its path not of obedience, but of independence; not to look too nicely at the courses of other bodies, which moved in the same system, only that they did not strike against us or break into our path," &c. Mr. Canning likewise expressed the determination of Great Britain to remain neutral in the contest between the Greeks and Turks.

A London article dated Feb. 18, states that Paris letters of the 17th inform that a consultation of Physicians had declared the state of the health of the King of France to be dangerous, and that it was impossible he could outlive the month of March.

A London article dated Feb. 15th states that "the Moniteur of yesterday *officially* announces that the King of Spain has signed a decree granting liberty of a free trade with South America to all nations, on the footing of an equality of duties. The decree was obtained by the solicitation of France and announced by telegraph.

CORFU, JAN. 6. The Greeks have made a successful descent on the Island of Mytilene, where 7500 of them had hoisted the Cross; and it was expected the Turks would be compelled to abandon this extensive Island. The Turkish garrison of Patras have evacuated the place and retired to Lepanto.

ZANTE, DEC. 2. The Algerine squadron cruising off Missolonghi has just been destroyed by a naval division from Hydra.

Intelligence has been received at Valparaiso, on the 13th of October that the Patriot army under Gen. Santa Cruz, 7000 strong, had been defeated and dispersed, with the loss of 4000 men, arms, baggage and stores of every kind, at the Disaquadero, by the Vice Roy and Gen. Valdez. The above intelligence, which we hope will prove unfounded, was brought by the whaling ship Frederick Augustus arrived at Newport.

DOMESTIC.

An attempt to rob the U. S. Mail was made on the morning of the 17th ult. between Augusta and Milledgeville. Three persons fired on the driver but without effect, and made their escape.

Fires.—On the 2d inst. the principal work shop of the United States' Arsenal, in Springfield, Mass. was completely destroyed by fire, together with a considerable number of tools, muskets, &c. Most of the property within the work shop was saved from the flames.

The house of a Mr. Allen, in Exeter, N. Y. was consumed by fire on the 12th ult. Two children who were on the second floor escaped by leaping from the window. They immediately opened the door, and gave the alarm to their parents. Mr. Allen escaped, but Mrs. Allen and her child were burnt to death.

Professor Griscom, of New York, has issued proposals for a new periodical publication, to be entitled "The Mechanic's and Manufacturer's Magazine," to be published monthly, and to be devoted to the Arts and Trades of the United States.

Steam Boat Cause.—The Supreme Court of the U. States have decided the important cause of Gibbons vs. Ogden, commonly called the Steam Boat Cause. By this decision it was determined that the Legislature of New York, cannot, according to the constitution, grant any exclusive right to navigate the waters of that State by vessels impelled by steam.

Fire.—On Thursday night last, a barn belonging to Dea. ——— Williams, of Dalton, was destroyed by fire, together with 600 bushels of grain, 3 horses and 1 cow. It is supposed the barn was set on fire, by a boy belonging to the family.—*Greenfield Gazette.*

CONGRESSIONAL.

IN SENATE.—Friday, Feb. 27. The Committee of Finance reported the Militia Appropriation bill from the House, without amendment, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of it in Committee. Mr. Macon moved to strike out the appropriation of $10,000 for the purpose of purchasing a farm in the vicinity of West Point Military Academy, upon which there is a tavern, and after some debate the further consideration of the bill was postponed till Monday.

Monday, March 1. This day was mostly spent in attending to private and local business. The death of the Hon. William Lee Ball, a Member of the House, having been announced, a resolve passed that the Senate would attend his funeral the next day, and wear crape for 30 days. The Senate adjourned.

Wednesday, March 3. The Senate, in Committee, resumed the consideration of the bill relative to Military Appropriations. The motion of Mr. Macon to strike out the clause providing for the purchase of a farm, upon which is a tavern, in the vicinity of the Academy at West Point was again debated, and *negatived*. Yeas 16, Nays 26.

HOUSE.—Friday, Feb. 27. Mr. Webster, from the Committee on the Judiciary, made a report recommending the concurrence of the House with amendments of the Senate to the bill for repealing the act to lessen the compensation to Marshalls, Clerks and Attorneys, which report was agreed to.

The House, in Committee, resumed the consideration of the new Tariff. Mr. Barbour's motion to strike out the duty of 25 cents on wheat was supported by Messrs. Garnet, P. P. Barbour, and Webster; and opposed by Messrs. Taylor, Clay, Baylies, Todd, Wright, Tracy, Mallary, Marvin, Ross, Ingraham, Vance, Buchanan, and M'Lane; when the question was taken, and decided in the negative 113 to 71.

Saturday, Feb. 28. Mr. Webster, from the Judicial Committee, reported a bill "further to amend the Judicial system."

Mr. Fuller, of Mass. moved to strike out the duty of one dollar and twelve cts. per cwt. on imported *Iron*, &c. and supported his motion by a speech of considerable length. He was followed by Mr. Buchanan, of Penn. who opposed the motion at some length. Mr. Mallary, of Vermont, opposed the motion in a speech of nearly three hours duration.

Monday, March 1. As soon as the House was in order, Mr. A. Stevenson, of Virginia, announced the death of his friend and colleague, William Lee Ball, and pronounced a short eulogy on his merits and virtues.

Resolutions then passed to attend the funeral, wear crape, &c.

Neither House held a session on Tuesday, but attended to the funeral of the Hon. Mr. Ball.

Wednesday, March 3. The House, in Committee, resumed the consideration of the Tariff. The question on Mr. Fuller's motion to strike out the duty of $1,12 per cwt. was negatived. Ayes 54, Nays 85.

BRISTOL CROWN GLASS.

150 BOXES Bristol Crown Window Glass, of saperior quality, just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the very lowest prices, by BRIGHAM & DELANO, No. 30, Union-street, *Boston, March* 13, 1824.

NEW TOWN OFFICER.

JUST published by DORR & HOWLAND, A new *Town Officer*, Containing the General Laws of Massachusetts relating to the Choice, Powers, and Duties of Town Officers arranged under their respective titles.—For sale at their Bookstore in Worcester, and by RICHARDSON & LORD, Boston. *Worcester, March* 1, 1824.

MANGEL WURTZEL SEED.

FOR sale at this office a few pounds of *Mangel Wurtzel Seed*, raised by John Prince, Esq., Roxbury. Feb. 21.

TO PRINTERS.

FOR sale at this Office BALL SKINS, at the usual prices.

VALUABLE STOCK FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

A VERY superior MALTESE JACK ASS, 7 years old, 14 hands high, remarkably well made, and so quiet in his temper, that a child can manage him, he was obtained of the Governor of Malta and imported by Capt. Robert B. Edes.

Also two BULLS 22 months old out of good native cows, they are well formed and girt six feet each. Price $100 each.

Also one BULL 23 months old, out of the famous *Alderney* cow, imported by John Hubbard, Esq. Price $125.

Also the Bull YANKEY, 34 months old out of a very fine native cow owned by Mr. Francis Amory. *Yankey* received a premium at Brighton Show in October last. Price $125.

The above Bulls are in fine condition and were all four sired by the noted Improved Durham Short Horn Bull *Cælebs*.

If the Bulls are not sold by the 20th of April next, they will be let on shares.

SAMUEL JAQUES, Jr.

Charlestown, Mass. March 13, 1824.

JOB PRINTING

At short notice and fair prices, at the Farmer Office.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

[Revised and corrected every Friday.]

		FROM D. C.	TO D. C.
APPLES, good, to best,	bbl.	1 60	2 25
ASHES, pot, 1st sort, . . .	ton.	140 00	145 00
pearl do.		140	142 50
BEANS, white, ...	bush	90	1 00
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, .	bbl.	8 25	8 50
cargo, No 1, ...		7	
" No 2, ...		6	
BUTTER, inspect. 1st qual.	lb.	10	12
CHEESE, new milk		7	9
skimed milk, . . .		3	4
FLAX		8	9
FLAX SEED	bush	83	90
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St.	bbl.	6 75	
Genessee, . . .		6 87	7 25
Rye, best		3 25	3 50
GRAIN, Rye	bush	63	65
Corn		42	52
Barley		67	70
Oats		35	37
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort . .	lb.	10	
HOPS, No 1, Inspection of 1823		25	35
LIME, ...	cask	1 00	1 17
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	63	72
PLAISTER PARIS	ton.	4 50	5 00
PORK, BoneMiddlings new, .	bbl.	14 00	14 50
navy, mess,		12	12 50
Cargo, No 1, . . .		11 50	12 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, 1822, .	bush	3 00	
Clover	lb.	7	
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed		58	70
do do unwashed		37	40
do 3-4 washed		45	50
do 1-2 do		37	40
Native . . . . do		31	33
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		50	00
do Spinning, 1st sort		40	42
PROVISION MARKET.	lb.		
BEEF, best pieces		6	8
PORK, fresh, best pieces, . .		8	10
" whole hog, ...		6	7
VEAL, ...		4	10
MUTTON and LAMB, . . .		3	10
POULTRY, ...		7	12
BUTTER, keg & tub, family,		13	16
lump, . . .		10	17
EGGS, ...	doz.	10	12
MEAL, Rye, retail, ...	bush	75	
Indian, do.		65	70
POTATOES, ...		30	40
CIDER, liquor, new	bbl.	2 00	2 50
HAY, according to quality, .	ton.	16 00	18 00

BY T. G. FESSENDEN.

"*A soft answer turneth away wrath.*"

A gentle answer will assuage
The ruthless vehemence of ire,
But petulance opposed to rage
Is adding fuel to the fire.

He who is cautious, calm and cool,
When made the subject of attack,
May smile defiance on the fool,
Whose anger puts him on the rack.

If injury you must repel,
Hard words are not of any use,
The greatest energy as well
Is shown without, as with abuse.

If one should offer you offence,
By being angry with the elf,
Instead of gaining recompense
You are but punishing yourself.

But gentle answers will assuage
The headlong vehemence of ire,
While petulance opposed to rage,
Adds tenfold fuel to the fire.

MISCELLANY.

FOR THE NEW ENGAND FARMER.

Capricious and affected nicety shows the want of *good breeding* as well as good sense; and those are generally most pleasing, who are most easily pleased.

Importance of Health.—No pains, expense, self-denial or restraint to which we subject ourselves for the sake of health is too much.—Whether it requires us to relinquish lucrative situations, to abstain from favorite indulgences, to control intemperate passions, or undergo tedious regimens; whatever difficulties it lays us under, a man who pursues his happiness rationally and resolutely will be content to submit to.

Indolence.—To act is far easier than to suffer; yet we every day see the progress of life retarded by mere repugnance to motion; and find multitudes repining at the want of those conveniences, or necessaries, which nothing but mere indolence prevents their enjoying. The rewards of industry are within their reach, but the demon of idleness paralyses their arm, and prevents their reaching those comforts and enjoyments which are the prize of exertion.

Gaming.—In gaming, Judge Blackstone says, the several parties engaged cast lots to determine upon whom the ruin shall at present fall, that the rest may be saved a little longer. Taken in any light, this is an offence of the most alarming nature, tending, by necessary consequence, to promote public idleness, theft, and debauchery, among those of a lower class; and, among persons of a superior rank, it hath frequently been attended with the sudden ruin and desolation of ancient and opulent families, and abandoned prostitution of every principle of honor and virtue, and too often hath ended in self-murder. To this passion every valuable consideration has been made a sacrifice; and it is a passion which has lamentably prevailed in our own country, and which we seem to have derived from our ancestors the ancient Germans; who, according to the account given of them by Tacitus, were bewitched with the spirit of play to a most exorbitant degree. "They addict themselves," says he, "to dice (which is wonderful) when sober, and as a serious employment, with such a mad desire of winning or losing, that, when stripped of every thing else, they will stake at last their liberty, and their very selves. The loser goes into a voluntary slavery, and though, younger and stronger than his antagonist, suffers himself to be bound and sold. And this perseverance in so bad a cause they call the point of honor." "One would think (says Blackstone) that Tacitus was describing a modern Englishman." Against a spirit so frantic, laws can be of little avail, because the same false sense of honor that prompts a man to sacrifice himself, will deter him from appealing to a Magistrate. Yet it is proper that restricting and protecting laws should be enacted, and that they should be publicly announced and repeatedly inculcated, if possible to preserve the unwary, if not to reclaim those who are on the brink of ruin."

Father le Compte, in his travels in China, says, "Gaming is equally prohibited among the common people and the Mandarins; and yet this does not hinder their playing, and frequently losing all they have—their lands, houses, children and even their wives, which are all sometimes laid on a single card." Shakspeare says, "keep a *gamester* from his dice, and a good student from his book, and it is wonderful."—Lord Bacon says, "a *gamester*, the greater master he is in his art, the worse man he is."—And Addison says, "could we look into the mind of a common *gamester*, we should see it full of nothing but trumps and mathadores; his slumbers are haunted with Kings, Queens, and Knaves."—*London Farmers' Journal.*

Gallant Escape of twenty-two Greeks.—The *Oriental Spectator* of Smyrna, received last week contains the following highly interesting account of the escape of twenty-two Greeks from the Turks, who had taken them prisoners:

SMYRNA, Oct. 17.—We spoke lately of 22 Greeks who were taken at sea, brought to Smyrna, and then sent in chains to Constantinople. When they arrived at Mualich, they were put on board a vessel with a crew of 17 Turks.—This vessel arrived at Constantinople during the night, and anchored under the walls of the Seraglio. Only three Turks remained on deck, and the others, who had left their arms there, had gone below to amuse themselves in the cabin. The Greeks were in the hold; their chains were taken off, and they were only bound with cords, that they might more easily be landed the following day. The principal of the Greeks immediately saw the advantage he might derive from the happy moment offered by fortune, in a situation which seemed desperate. He approached one of his countrymen, who succeeded in loosing the cords that bound him, with his teeth. As soon as his hands were free, he successively, and without noise, released all his companions.

The twenty-two Greeks having, by a bold and successful effort, made themselves masters of the vessel assumed the Turkish costume, in which they were aided by the length of their beards, which had been suffered to grow, set sail and disappeared;—but a new danger threatens them at the Dardanelles—they are ordered to stop; they reply in Turkish, that the current has taken them away—that they are going to the fleet with orders from the Sultan: they are suffered to pass, and soon reach the second Castle, where they succeed in the same manner. A much greater danger awaited them off Tenedos: it was broad day-light—a Turkish frigate sailed towards them—they had the presence of mind to show themselves on deck, and to retire under the very guns of the fort of Tenedos. This bold and ingenious manœuvre succeeded: the frigate convinced that they were Turks, tacked about just as they were on the point of reaching them; they took the first moment to sail again, the wind being favorable. But soon the nature of their dangers changed: they met a Spezziot vessel, which, taking them for Turks, fired at them. They succeeded in making themselves known, and all of them reached Ipsara in safety, after a voyage of five days.—We warrant the correctness of all these details, which are known even to the Turks, who have taken the matter very cooly.—*Ib.*

Language of the Brute Creation.—The following singular fact is related by Father Bougeant.

"A sparrow finding a nest that a martin had just built, standing very convenient for him, possessed himself of it. The martin seeing the usurper in her house, called for help to expel him. A thousand martins came full speed and attacked the sparrow; but the latter being covered on every side, and presenting only his large beak at the entrance of the nest, was invulnerable, and made the boldest of them who durst approach him repent their temerity. After a quarter of an hour's combat, all the martins disappeared. The sparrow seemed to think he had got the better, and the spectators judged that the martins had abandoned their undertaking. Not in the least. In a few seconds they returned to the charge, and each of them having procured a little of that tempered earth with which they make their nests, they all at once fell upon the sparrow, and enclosed him in the nest to perish there, since they could not drive him thence."

Can it be imagined that the martins could have been able to hatch and concert this design, all of them together, without some medium of communication equivalent to language?

Sagacity of the Fox.—A few years ago, a Mr Barker, of Plymouth County, Mass. with two or three others and a fox-hound, went in pursuit of foxes. In proceeding to the Fourth Cliff, so called, on the Scituate side of the river, they had not gone far when the dog started a fox. The fox ran directly for the cliff, which at that place was between sixty and seventy feet high. Being stopped there by the men and closely pursued by the dog, the fox *swung himself off the bank, and hung by his fore paws.* The dog following ran off the cliff and was dashed to pieces. As soon as Reynard saw the fate of his pursuer, he passed down the cliff, took a new start, and made his escape.

TERMS OF THE FARMER.

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